

S-195
Long Farm
Westover vicinity
private

Dated 1793

The Long farm, formerly called Cedar Hill, was the country residence for Dr. Matthias Jones and his wife, Milcah Gale Jones. Acquired by Milcah Gale through the will of her father, Samuel Wilson, during the late years of the eighteenth century (EB 17/105), the Back Creek mill property was improved three years later by this two-story house. The 1798 tax assessment described the residence as,

1 Dwelling House 32 by 20 feet, wood, two story, 6 windows 5 feet 8 inches long 2 feet 4 inches wide, 10 windows 4 feet 10 inches long 2 feet 4 inches wide, 2 windows 3 feet long 21 inches wide, new, 1 Cook house 18 by 14 Colonade (sic), 12 by 10 feet, 1 Smoke House 11 feet square, 1 Hen house, 14 feet square, wood.

Matthias and Milcah Gale Jones are better known as the builders of "East Glen," which formerly stood at the east end of Prince William Street in Princess Anne. Although their town dwelling was a more expensively erected structure with refined Federal style finishes, Matthias and Milcah Gale Jones had extensive commercial interests in this 540-acre plantation situated on the south side of Back Creek. Recorded in the tax assessment was Matthias Jones's mill, a 12-foot square structure that operated best during the winter and spring months. Also included in the assessment was a store house (22 by 8), and a doctor's shop (14 by 12). The Jones family lands were engaged in a chancery court case after Matthias Jones's death. Around the turn of the century, the farm was purchased by the Long family, who added the two-story front bay.

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1793

The exact builder/owner of this two-story frame house is unclear at present, but a 1793 dated brick establishes its 18th-century construction date. Early exterior features include some remnants of beaded weatherboards and ovolo-molded window surrounds. The front and back doors appear to have been altered c. 1840. Around the turn-of-the-century the dwelling was remodeled and enlarged with the addition of a two-story bay. In 1877, the farm was located on the County atlas under the ownership of William T. Tull. The Longs acquired the farm in February of 1900 (O.T.B. 27/347).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cedar Hill

other names/site number Long Farm

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2. Location

street & number East side of Sign Post Road N/A ☐ not for publicationcity, town Westover ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Somerset code 039 zip code 21871

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
3	2 buildings
1	sites
	structures
	objects
4	2 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Date 1/29/91

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☒ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)DOMESTIC/single dwellingAGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural
outbuilding**Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)**DOMESTIC/single dwellingAGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural
outbuilding**7. Description****Architectural Classification**

(enter categories from instructions)

FEDERALGREEKLATE VICTORIAN**Materials (enter categories from instructions)**foundation BRICKwalls WEATHERBOARDroof ASPHALTother WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Cedar Hill is located on the east side of Sign Post Road (also known as Back Creek Bridge Road) bordering tidal Back Creek in the vicinity of Westover, Somerset County, Maryland. The two-and-a-half story tee-shaped frame dwelling, supported on a raised Flemish and common bond brick foundation, was initially built in 1793 and reworked several times during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Attached to the front and back are projecting two-story pavilions that give the house a late Victorian appearance. Attached to the east gable end is an 1850 story-and-a-half one-room plan kitchen wing sheltered on two sides with a partially enclosed shed roofed porch. Each section is covered by a steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof. The house currently follows a center hall/single-pile plan with a combination of Federal, Greek Revival, and Victorian woodwork. Accompanying the house on the three-acre property are several outbuildings including an 1880 bi-level hay and horse barn with a long shed addition for dairy stalls, a nineteenth century granary, a late nineteenth century corn crib, a rusticated concrete block well house, and a rusticated concrete dairy.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Cedar Hill is a farm stead with eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century resources. It is located on the south side of Back Creek and on the east side of Sign Post Road, also known as Back Creek Bridge Road, in the vicinity of Westover, Somerset County, on Maryland's lower Eastern Shore. Standing on a 3.31 acre parcel, the complex is surrounded by open farm land, some cultivated, and stands of trees.

Dated by an inscribed brick to 1793, this two-and-a-half story tee-shaped frame house is supported by a raised Flemish and common bond brick foundation. The house is sheathed with a mixture of original beaded and plain weatherboard siding and faces south with the principal gable roof oriented on an east/west axis. The steeply pitched roof is covered with a layer of asphalt shingles. The main two-story, three-bay frame dwelling was erected in 1793, and followed a modified hall/parlor plan. The 1798 tax assessment records that the main house was served by colonnade and kitchen that stretched to the east. However, successive nineteenth and twentieth century alterations due to fires and changes in taste have rendered its current turn of the century appearance.

The first changes to the house were accomplished around 1840 when the exterior door trim was reworked with fluted surrounds and a two-story porch was stretched across the entire south front. In addition a partition was introduced in the hall to create a formal passage. This arrangement lasted until the late nineteenth century when a kitchen fire destroyed the eighteenth century service wing. At that time an old slave quarter or summer kitchen was pushed against the east end of the house and reworked for the main kitchen service. Whitewashed internal framing members, circular sawn lumber, an unfinished loft, and the old opening for an interior end stack indicate the structure's former use. About the same time the original boxed stair was rebuilt with a fancy Victorian balusters and bold newel posts and balusters. The last major changes to the house were made around 1900 when two story pavilions were attached to the front and back giving the present asymmetrical appearance. During the past three years the restoration effort has focused on maintaining the turn of the twentieth century appearance and preserving all eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century materials. The few alterations have included adding four dormers

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to light attic rooms and enclosing the east end of the porch for a bathroom and laundry.

The south (main) elevation of the main house is an uneven three-bay facade with the projecting two-story five-side pavilion. The south face of the old house is the only wall surface that retains the original beaded weatherboards. The centrally located front six-panel door and the fluted, plain corner block surround date from the 1840s, however, the diamond-shaped muntin transom above is an original eighteenth century feature. Another original element is the diamond cross-sectioned foundation grill below the west side windows. A long two-over-two sash window marks the bay to the west of the entrance while the projecting pavilion, pierced by single-pane sash windows, dominates the eastern side. The second floor of the main house is lighted by two-over-two sash windows. Single-pane sash windows illuminate the second floor of the pavilion, and fixed within the gable end pediment is a small two-over-two sash window.

The west gable end is a symmetrical elevation with pairs of two-over-two sash windows on the first and second floors, and small two-over-two attic sash. The second floor window openings retain original cyma-curve backband surrounds and molded sills. The pairs of windows flank an interior end chimney stack that is inscribed "1793" in the fifth brick course from the top. The eaves to the roof are extended and finished with short returns at the base of the roof. Piercing the foundation wall in the southwest corner is another diamond cross-sectioned timber frame grill.

The west side of the house is finished in the similar fashion as the front, however the rear bay is square edged and not topped by a pediment. Two-over-two sash windows light the first and second floors. The rear entrance into the center hall retains a six-panel door and plain surround. A diamond-shaped muntin transom tops the door.

Covering a large part of the east gable end is the story-and-a-half kitchen wing, three bays across by one-room deep. The south and east side of the kitchen is sheltered by a wraparound porch, part of which has been enclosed as a laundry and bathroom. The south side is marked by a partially glazed front door and flanking two-over-two sash windows. Chamfered porch posts have been

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substituted for the odd assortment of plain posts that formerly supported the roof. The eave to the kitchen is trimmed with a bed molding, and the gable end is flush. A two-over-two sash window pierces the upper gable to light the attic.

The interior finishes of the house range from the eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century, however a large percentage of the original fabric has survived. The center hall is dominated by the Victorian stair which replaced an enclosed or boxed stair. A large turned newel post and turned balusters support a molded handrail. The stringer is plain, and the area below is plastered. The western hall partition dates from the 1840 remodeling and the six-panel door is framed by a plain corner block surround. Early nineteenth century chair rail and baseboard trim the wall and abut the late eighteenth century molded surrounds that frame the front and back doors.

The west room or parlor has not been altered significantly since the late eighteenth century. An expertly crafted Federal style mantel highlights the chimney breast with a fluted surround, fluted frieze blocks and a heavily molded and broken mantel shelf. Period chair rail, baseboard, and window moldings remain intact along with the plaster walls.

The east end of the main house with the projecting front and rear bays is currently one large room with a projecting chimney breast fitted with an original late eighteenth century mantel that has less detail than the parlor mantel. Exposed within this room is the original vertical board enclosure that encases the stair. A raised four-panel door framed by a cyma-curve surround opens into a cellar stair. Evidence of the original south wall of this room is found in the ceiling joists.

The second floor is divided in the same manner with a center hall and flanking rooms. The upstairs hall contains a Victorian balustrade that terminates at the attic stair enclosure. Interestingly, the plain eighteenth century newel post fixed against the vertical board wall that encloses the attic stair remains in place. When the main staircase was rebuilt the carpenters sawed off the handrail but left the post. The square shaped post has a slightly molded cap. The attic stair enclosure is also significant for its raised six-panel door hung on wrought

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H-shaped hinges. The walls of the upstairs hall are trimmed with original baseboard and chair rail moldings. Evident on the south wall is a break in the chair rail and baseboard as well as a shift to sawn lath. This center second floor window, originally built as a window, was changed to a door around 1840 for access to the porch, and then it was altered back to a window around 1900 when the porch was removed and the pavilions attached.

The west second floor bedroom is the most original room as far as eighteenth century fabric. Entered through a six-panel door framed by a ovolo molded surround, the bedroom features an original mantel, chair rail, window and door surrounds, and baseboard.

The east side of the second floor retains a molded hearth surround and a few sections of chair rail. During the restoration two bathrooms were placed in the back end of this section, one to serve the main house and the other to serve the east bedroom.

The roof structure of the main house was rebuilt as the result of a chimney fire around 1960 that burned most of the rafters. The large open space will be divided with the west end finished for an additional bedroom. The east end will be left for storage.

The cellar is a large dirt floored space that was formerly divided by a center brick partition. Underpinning each chimney stack is a round arched support. Unusual to the east end chimney structure is a cellar fireplace built on the north side of the arched support. A timber lintel stretches across the firebox.

Adding to the general historic character of the setting are several outbuildings: an 1880 hay and horse barn that was expanded around 1910 for a dairy herd, an 1850 granary, a corn crib, a rusticated concrete block dairy, and a rusticated concrete block well house.

The late nineteenth century barn is a large gable-front timber frame structure sheathed with weatherboard siding and covered by a combination of asphalt shingles and sheet tin. The west (main) elevation is marked by a sliding door opening on the ground floor permitting access to a longitudinal passage with stalls on each side. The second level is a large open space that reaches to the rafters for the storage of hay. Extending to the south is a long

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shed-roofed section part of which has a concrete floor and stanchions for a dairy herd. Attached to the north side of the barn is a more modern structure erected as a combine garage. 1 Contributing Building

Standing immediately north of the hay and horse barn is a mid nineteenth century granary covered by a medium pitched sheet tin roof. Sections of weatherboard siding remain on the gable front structure. Built on large timber posts, the squarish center section is flanked on each side by shed roofed stalls. 1 Contributing Structure

The corn crib stands next to the granary, and this late nineteenth century rectangular building, supported by concrete piers, was converted to a storage building for seed. It was subsequently sheathed with asphalt siding in an effort to secure the interior. 1 Contributing Structure

Standing between the granary and the house is a small rusticated concrete block well house, probably built about 1915, that also served as a small dairy. The small squarish concrete block structure is covered by a medium pitched wood shingle roof that extends forward from the main structure to cover the well. The front corners of the roof extension are supported by concrete posts. 1 Non-contributing Building

The last outbuilding is a single-story rectangular rusticated concrete block dairy built around 1920 to accommodate an expanding dairy herd. The gable front structure is covered by a medium pitched roof sheathed with a combination of sheet tin and wood shingles. The partially glazed door pierces the east end while the other three sides are pierced by six-over-six sash windows. 1 Non-contributing Building

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8. Statement of Significance

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1793-c.1900

Significant Dates

1793

c.1840

c.1900

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Cedar Hill is of significance for its architectural character. Cedar Hill is a dated, 1793, vernacular two and a half story frame house initially built as the principal residence on a 540 acre plantation. Erected atop a raised Flemish bond brick foundation, this well-built timber frame house followed originally the common hall/parlor plan but with the variation of a narrow passage separated from the parlor which provided access between the hall and the east end colonnade and kitchen. Only two examples of this version of the plan exist in Somerset County today. The other extant example is at Almodington, albeit on a grand scale. Although the plan has been changed over time, significant evidence of it remains intact for it to be understood readily. Additional architectural significance is derived from the alterations made in the nineteenth century and about 1900. These changes reflect the architectural trends and history of the county. Although the nineteenth century was characterized by prosperity, the prosperity was never equal to that experienced in the agriculturally rich Piedmont areas. New building in the rural regions of Somerset County was very limited but remodeling was common. Cedar Hill is one of the more dramatic examples of how the population updated their houses. First with a doorway in the Greek Revival manner and a modification to the floor plan, then a bold Victorian staircase, and finally, the most dramatic, about 1900 with two-story-bay additions creating a typical Queen Anne form house which significantly changes the appearance of Cedar Hill on the landscape. Remodelings in general did not usually have such a strong impact. In this sense, Cedar Hill compares with the Adams Farm, listed in the National Register, with its Queen Anne alterations.

☒ See continuation sheet 8.1For HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPRE-
HENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural/Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning
Agriculture

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

Known Design Source: None

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Cedar Hill, more recently known as the Long Farm, was the country residence of Dr. Matthias Jones and his wife, Milcah Gale Wilson Jones. Milcah Gale Wilson inherited the Back Creek mill property through her father Samuel's will, probated on May 25, 1790.¹ Evidently she then financed the construction of this well-built, two-story frame house, dated to 1793 by an etched brick fixed in the west chimney.

As originally built, the first floor contained two rooms of unequal size, fitted with expertly crafted Federal style woodwork. Entrance through the front door permitted access to a large common room or "hall" that contained an enclosed stair. East of the hall was a smaller parlor or chamber. Partitioned off from the north end of the parlor was a narrow passage that joined the hall with the colonnade and kitchen wing on the east gable end. The 1798 describes the residence as

1 Dwelling House 33 by 20 feet, wood two story, 6 windows 5 feet 8 Inches long 2 feet 4 Inches wide, 10 (windows) 4 feet 10 Inches long 2 feet 4 Inches wide, 2 (windows) 3 feet long 21 Inches wide, New, 1 Cook house 18 by 14, Colonnade, 12 by 10 feet, 1 Smok house 11 feet square, 1 Hen house, 14 feet sq, wood.²

Dr. Matthias Jones married Milcah Gale Wilson on August 5, 1797,³ and in 1803 the couple undertook construction of East Glen, a transverse hall house formerly situated at the east end of Prince William Street in Princess Anne. Although their town dwelling was a more expensively erected and finished structure with a generous

¹Somerset County Register of Wills, EB 17/105, May 25, 1790, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

²1798 Federal Tax Assessment, Dwelling Houses, Manokin Hundred, Dr. Matthias Jones, Somerset County Library, Princess Anne, Maryland.

³Somerset County Marriage Records, Matthias Jones married Milcah Gale Wilson on August 5, 1797.

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plan and fine details, the Joneses maintained their agricultural and commercial interests in the 465-acre Back Creek plantation.

Recorded on the Cedar Hill property in 1798 was the old Wilson mill, a twelve-foot square frame structure that, according to the land records, operated best during the winter and spring months. Also included in the tax assessment was a 22' by 8' storehouse and a 14' by 12' doctor's shop.⁴

The property remained under the Joneses control until Matthias Jones's death. As the result of an ensuing chancery court case, John W. Crisfield, trustee, sold the property to Nathaniel Dixon, Sr. in November 1838.⁵ At this time a few changes were made to the house, including new front and rear entrances and a center partition creating a formal hall. From local tradition and structural evidence found in the house while it was being restored, it appears a two-story porch was built across the front of the dwelling around 1840.

Various Dixon family members held title to the Back Creek property until 1851, when Nathaniel Dixon, Jr. sold Cedar Hill to Eleanor Tull, wife of Westover merchant William T. Tull.⁶ The Dixons reacquired the property in 1880.⁷ During either the Tulls' ownership or the Dixons' second period of possession, the original colonnade and kitchen burned and a former slave house with a

⁴1798 Federal Tax Assessment, Land Schedule, Manokin Hundred, Dr. Matthias Jones, Somerset County Library, Princess Anne, Maryland.

⁵Somerset County Land Records, GH 9/523, November 21, 1838, Somerset County Clerk of Court, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

⁶Somerset County Land Records, WP 6/418, September 27, 1851, Somerset County Clerk of Court, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

⁷Somerset County Chancery Case, 2/235, August 11, 1880, Somerset County Clerk of Court, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

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whitewashed interior was moved up to the east gable end of the house and converted into a new kitchen. It was also during the late nineteenth century that a new stair was introduced to replace the old boxed stair, and two-over-two sash windows were substituted for the original nine-over-nine and nine-over-six sash.

The last major changes to the house were accomplished around the turn of the century, after Edwin D. Long bought the farm from N. Walter Dixon in 1900.⁸ The Longs pulled down the two-story porch and added projecting two-story pavilions to the front and back, giving the house its present asymmetrical appearance. In the spring of 1987 the house and three acres along the creek were sold from the adjacent farmland and a restoration was initiated by the new owners.

Exterior and interior modifications rendered during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries transformed Cedar Hill in an effort to comply with owner's social needs and the prevailing architectural taste of the time. Apparently by 1840 the informal hall/parlor plan did not suit the social demands of the period, and a plastered partition was introduced creating a center hall, although the original enclosed stair was maintained until the postbellum period. Around 1880 the stair was rebuilt in Victorian taste with mass-produced turned newel posts and balusters. About the same time a fire necessitated rebuilding the service wing. A former slave house was pushed up to the east end of the house and converted to a kitchen. The most significant exterior alterations occurred around 1900 when the two-story projecting pavilions were attached in hopes of creating a Queen Anne style farmhouse. Today Cedar Hill displays a combination of Federal, Greek Revival, and Victorian exterior and interior design traditions.

In the process of restoration, the features from these various periods are being maintained in an effort to reflect the historic influences of successive owners and the tastes of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.

⁸Somerset County Land Records, OTB 27/347, February 14, 1900, Somerset County Clerk of Court, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

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The house is joined on the three acres by an 1880 hay and horse barn, a mid nineteenth century granary, a corn crib, a rusticated concrete block dairy, and a concrete block well house that reflect changing agricultural patterns during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Creating dairy herds necessitated an addition to the barn for stanchions and a place to store collected milk. Reflective of the early twentieth century date of the dairy and well house, where milk was also stored, is the use of rusticated concrete block. The other outbuildings, the granary and corn crib, are more common nineteenth century forms.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson Atlas, Bicentennial Edition.

1798 Federal Tax Assessment, Dwelling Houses and Land Schedules, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Somerset County Land Records, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Somerset County Marriage Records, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Somerset County Judicial Records, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Somerset County Wills, Register of Wills, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Somerset County. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

☐ See continuation sheet**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Dataacreage of property 3.2 acresUSGS Quad: Princess Anne, Maryland**UTM References**

A 18 437620 4220490
Zone Easting Northing

C

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**☒ See continuation sheet 10.1**Boundary Justification**☒ See continuation sheet 10.1**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Paul B. Touart, Architectural Historian

organization Private Consultant date August 20, 1990

street & number P.O. Box 5 telephone (301)651-1094

city or town Westover state Maryland zip code 21871

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point (A) (see map on Continuation Sheet 10.2), at the southwest corner of the nominated acreage along Sign Post Road, a point coincident with the northwest corner of lands adjacent owned by Long Bros., Inc., thence in an easterly direction along the property line shared by Cedar Hill Partnership and Long Bros., Inc. for 265' to a concrete post (B), thence by and with a ditch that forms the eastern boundary between Cedar Hill and Long Brothers in a northerly direction for approximately 605' to another concrete post (C), thence by and with the mean high water mark of Back Creek for approximately 315' to a concrete post (D) on the eastern edge of Sign Post Road, thence in a southerly course by and with the eastern edge of said road for approximately 500' to the place of beginning, containing 3.2 acres more or less.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The 3.2 acres included in nomination with the resource includes the land immediately surrounding the improvements as well as a meadow between the buildings and Back Creek which forms a strong visual and physical border. Cedar Hill has been historically associated with Back Creek since the late eighteenth century as part of the land Milcah Gale Wilson inherited from her father, Samuel Wilson. The nominated acres provide for a protected and undisturbed landscape along tidal Back Creek and excludes the surrounding areas which do not contain resources historically associated with the house.

See Continuation Sheet 10.2

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. S-195

Magi No. 2001955235

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Long Farm (Cedar Hill)

2. Location

street & number Sign Post Rd. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. North of Sam Barnes Road not for publicationcity, town Westover ~~x~~ vicinity of congressional district 1

state Maryland county Somerset

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> x occupied	<u> </u> x agriculture	<u> </u> museum
<u> </u> x building(s)	<u> </u> x private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial	<u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational	<u> </u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment	<u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> x yes: restricted	<u> </u> government	<u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial	<u> </u> transportation
	<u> </u> x not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military	<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name E. D. Long

street & number Route 413 telephone no.: 651-2484

city, town Westover state and zip code Maryland 21871

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Somerset County Clerk of Court liber

street & number Somerset County Courthouse folio

city, town Princess Anne, state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. S-195

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Long Farm is located along Sign Post Road and just south of Back Creek, a tributary of the Manokin River. Westover, Maryland, is the nearest town and is one half mile southeast of the farmstead.

Facing south, the dated 1793 two-story, three-bay by one room frame house rests on a common bond cellar and is covered by a medium pitched asphalt tile roof. Attached to the east gable end is a single story one room kitchen wing. Around 1900, the main house appears to have undergone general remodeling with the addition of a two-story gable roofed bay pavilion to the right of the entrance as well as a similar addition on the back of the house. Also, at this time the eaves were extended, and the window sash were replaced.

The south facade is partially sheathed with early beaded weatherboarding. A center six-panel door has an early 19th-century fluted surround and plain corner blocks. A four-light transom is divided into smaller segments with diamond shaped divisions within each pane. A single bay, shed roofed porch covers the entrance bay. The projecting bay has single pane sash windows and one 2/2 attic window located within the gabled pediment.

The west end of the main block has two window openings on each floor that flank the interior brick stack. Weatherboards as well as sash have been completely replaced. However, the one cellar wall opening survives with its ovolo molded surround and diamond cross-sectioned wooden bars. The brick stack rises above the roofline and is finished with a two-course cap.

Attached to the east end is the single-story three-bay by one room kitchen wing. An identical brick chimney rises out of the east gable end of the main block.

The north or rear facade has been extended like the front with a c. 1900 two-story gabled addition. Directly right of the later bay is a similar six-panel door, transom and door surround.

The interior was not seen on the first visit.

A row of mid to late 19th-century farm buildings stands east of the house. The most dominant structure is a two-level hay and dairy barn with gable-front opening on the second level for hay storage. Two sheds extend from the main barn on the south side. Standing directly north of the barn is a recent metal wagon shed and north of it is a mid 19th-century gable front granary with shed additions to each side. Finally, a single bay corn crib covered with later siding completes the row.

Standing away from the row, but within the farm yard is a rusticated block milk house and a rusticated block well house.

8. Significance

Survey No. S-195

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1793 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

William T. Tull - 1877 Merchant - owned 400 acres in 1877 Somerset Co. Born around 1819.

The exact builder of this two-story frame house is unclear at present, but a 1793 dated brick establishes its 18th-century date of construction. Around the turn-of-the century the house was remodeled and enlarged with the addition of a two-story projecting bay on the south facade. Despite the remodeling, some beaded weatherboards as well as an ovolo molded surround that frames a cellar window opening survive on the house at the present time.

In 1877, the farm was located on the county atlas under the ownership of William T. Tull. The Longs acquired the farm in February of 1900 (O.T.B. 27/347)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. S-195

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Touart

organization Somerset County Historical Trust

date 9/27/83

street & number 424 North Somerset Avenue

telephone

city or town Princess Anne,

state Maryland 21853

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

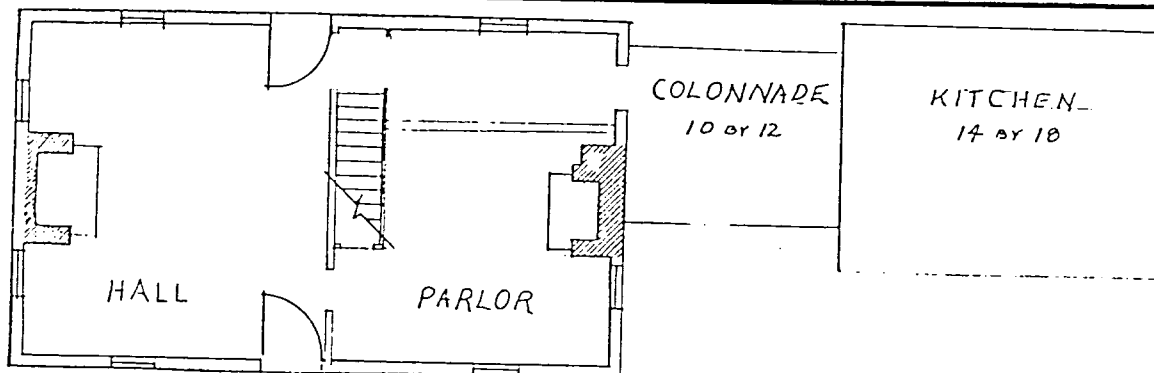
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

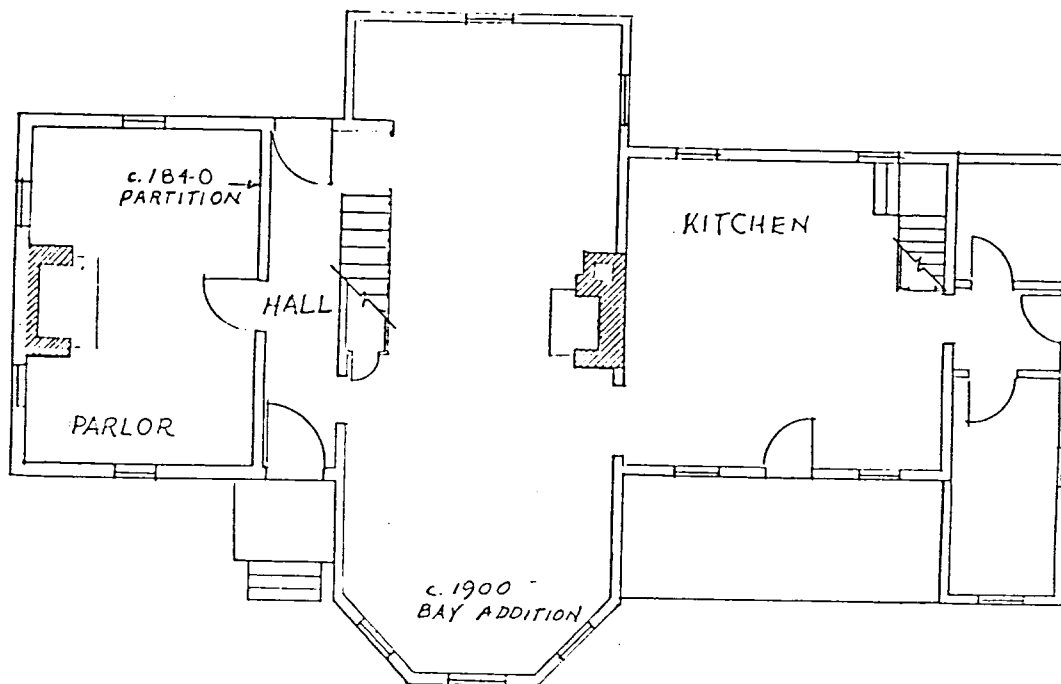
Cedar Hill
Somerset County
Maryland

S-195

Section number 7 Page 6



PERIOD 1 - c. 1793



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

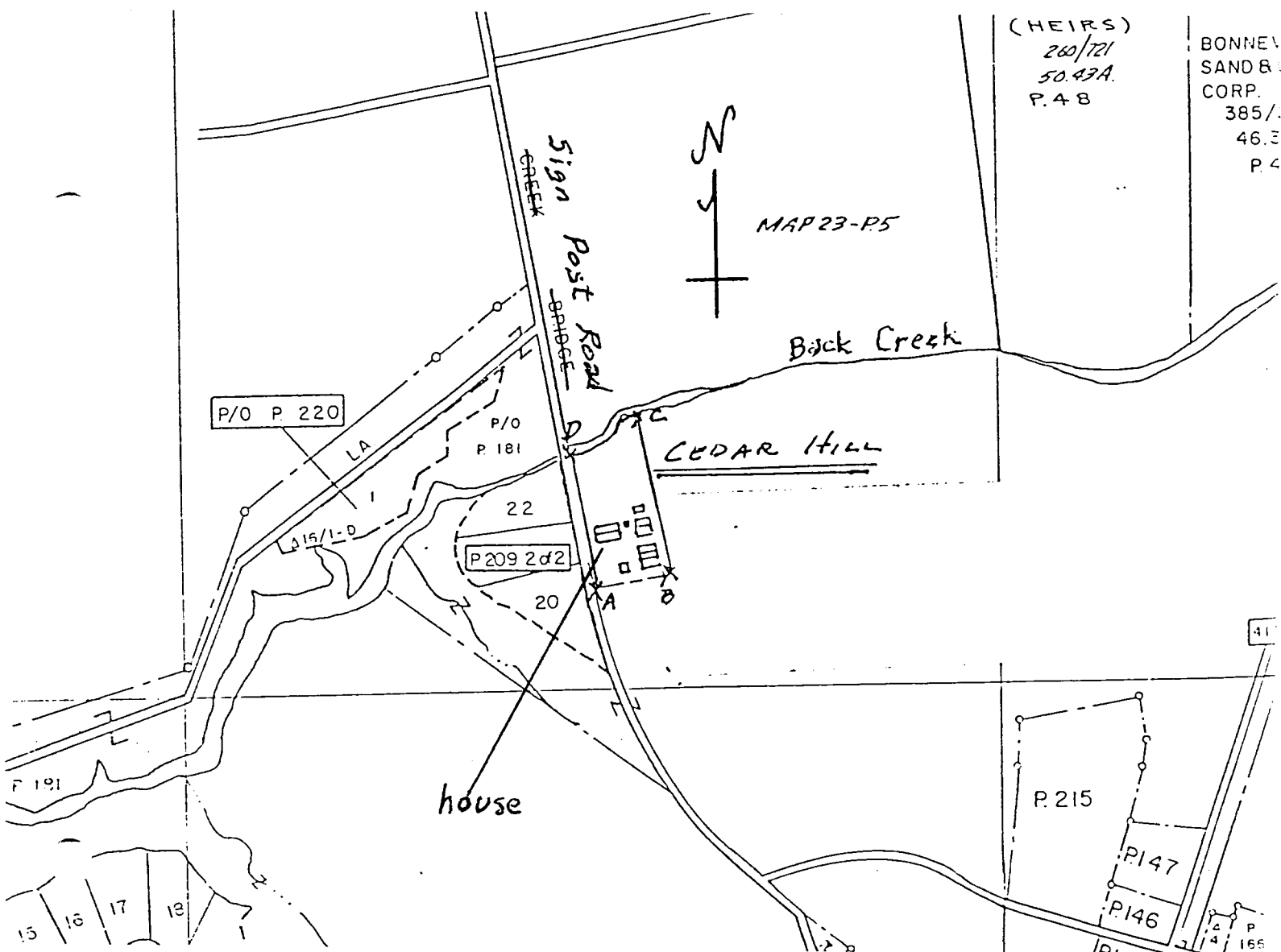
Cedar Hill
Somerset County
Maryland

S-195

Section number 10 Page 2

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, 1990

see Continuation Sheet No. 10.1



Cedar Hill
S-195
Somerset Co.
Maryland

110 000
FEET

18/437620/4220490

38°07'30"
75°45'

(MARION)
5860 III SE



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Orthophotomap prepared from aerial photograph taken April 5, 1972. Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1972. Supersedes Army Map Service map dated 1942.

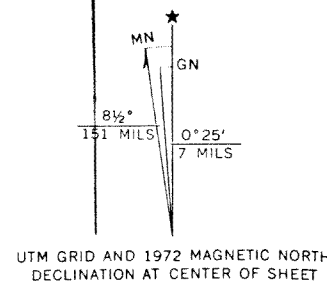
Selected hydrographic data from USC&GS Chart 555 (1973)

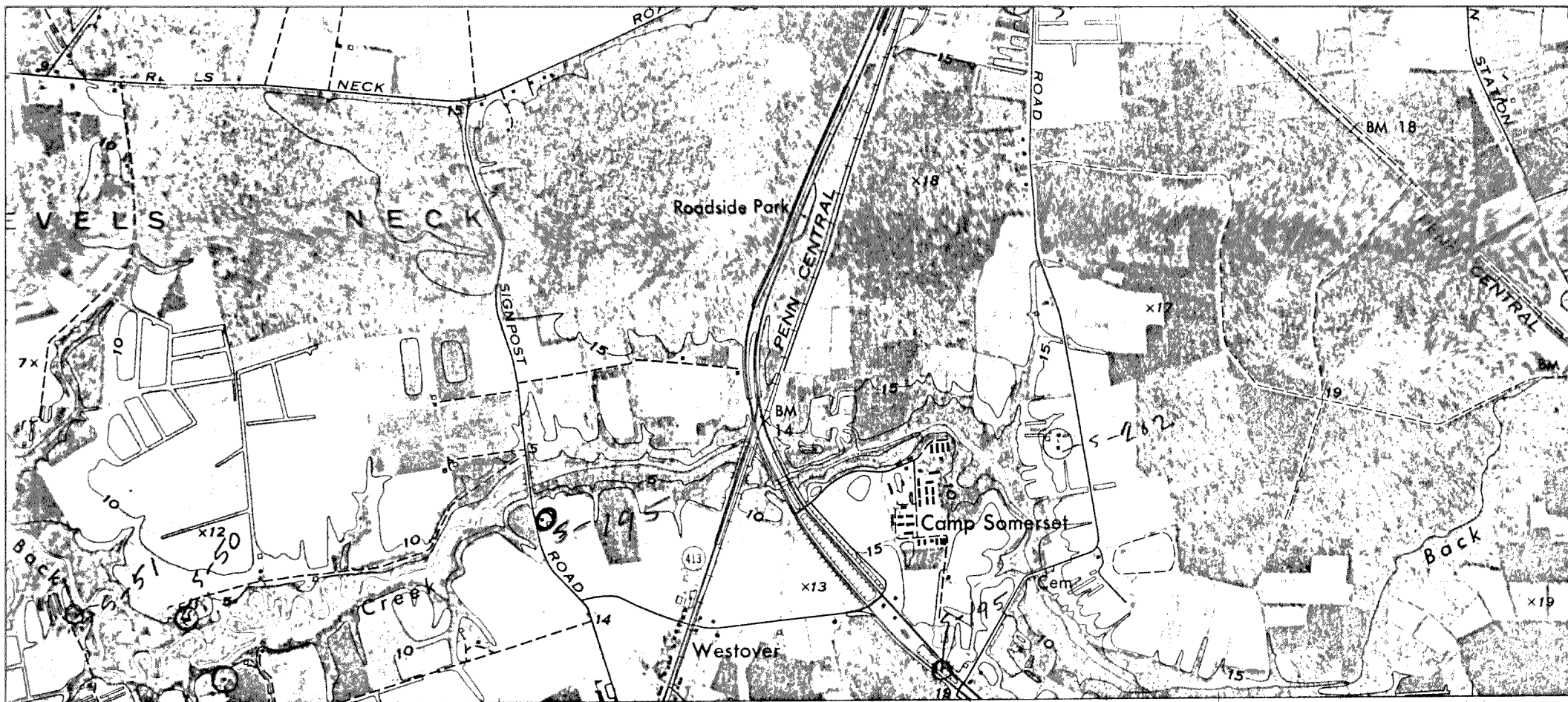
This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Maryland coordinate system (Lambert conformal conic)

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum

Only landmarks, buildings, and other features shown in white.





ed by the Geological Survey

aerial photograph taken
photogrammetric methods from
Field checked 1972
map dated 1942

USC&GS Chart 555 (1973)
for navigational purposes

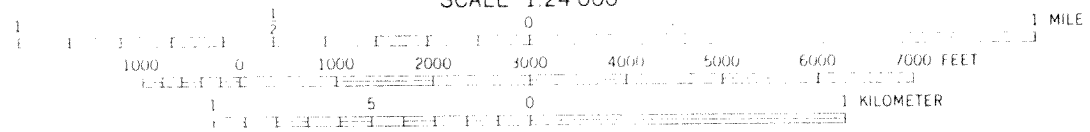
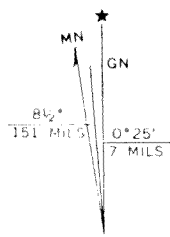
backs: Maryland coordinate

(MNC)

Mercator grid ticks,
North American datum

areas

UTM GRID AND 1972 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Long farm, S-195
PRINCESS ANNE QUAD.



S-195

Long Farm

Near Westover, Somerset County

South Elevation

2/84 Paul Touart

Neg./ Maryland Historic Trust



S-195

Long Farm

Near Westover, Somerset County

Southeast Elevation

2/84 Paul Touart

Neg./ Maryland Historic Trust



S-195

Long Farm

Cellar Grill

Near Westover, Somerset County

2/84 Paul Touart

Neg./ Maryland Historic Trust



Long Farm

S-195

Near Westover, Somerset County

West Elevation of Barn

Photographer, Paul Touart 2/84

Neg./MD Historical Trust



Long Farm

Near Westover, Somerset County

Front Entrance

2/84 Paul Touart

Neg./ Maryland Historic Trust



S-1945

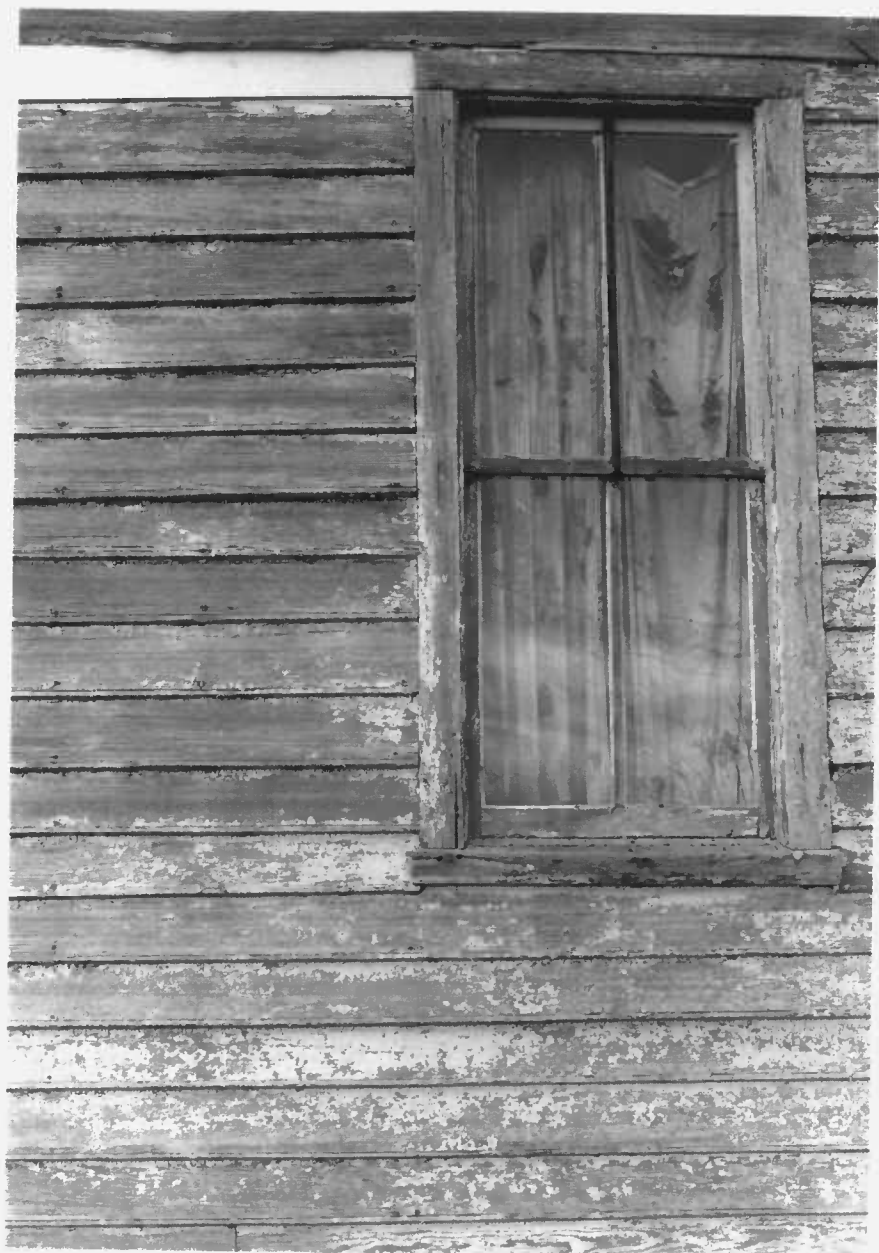
Long Farm

Near Westover, Somerset County

Rear Entrance

2/84 Paul Touart

Neg./ Maryland Historic Trust



S-195

Long Farm

Beaded Weatherboards

Near Westover, Somerset Conty

2/84 Paul Touart

Neg./ Maryland Historic Trust



S-195



S-195





S-195



S-195



S-195



S-195



S-195



S-195



S-195

1955

4. 51



5-195



S-195



S-195



S-195